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AIR

Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 46, 1951.

USE OF DIBASOL IN THE CLINIC

F. Spivak Sr Sci Assoc Leningrad

Diseases of the peripheral nervous system resulting from overexertion of an extremity or from exposure to various injurious reagents, received medical treatment with dibasol in the Leningrad Institute of Labor Hygiene and Professional Diseases.

Observations gave positive indication of the effectiveness of this preparation. When used in cases of neuritis of the elbow and of the radial nerves as well as in polyneurites resulting from acute poisoning with carbon monoxide or mercury, and from chronic lead poisoning, dibasol gave good results.

Before the treatment with dibasol was started, the patients had been subjected to long treatments with vitamins and physiotherapy without results. After administration of three to four 0.005 dibasol powders there was a noticeable subjective and objective improvement. The patient felt a "surge of power" in his arm, the feeling of heaviness disappeared, muscular power increased two to three times, the motility of the extremity also increased, muscular hypotonia decreased, and so did the observed positive shift in the reflector sphere. In polyneurites of the vegetative system, due to bisulfide pcisoning, no such noticeable improvement could be found.

Dibasol was also tested with respect to rarious professional diseases of the upper extremities. In cases of neuritis, neuralgia, and plexitis of violinists, pianists, and harpists, an improvement could be noted following courses of treatment lasting 10-12 days. Complaints about stiffness in the affected arms and hands stopped; in athemia, the improvement in the hand or the entire arm was rapid; assurance and precision of motion of the fingers reappeared, and the artist was again able to play 4-5 hours a day; the muscular power of the hand, measured by dynamometer, increased.

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Cases were observed in which prophylactic treatments with dibasol were found to be effective when given to pianists before a concert.

In the case of a small number of patients, favorable results were observed after treatment with dibasol of angiospastic conditions of the upper extremities, even after the use of a number of other therapeutic agents (baths, glucose, vitamin B_1 , etc.) had failed.

It is thus possible to say that dibasol is a new therapeutic medium bringing about favorable results principally in cases of diseased conditions of peripheral motor neurons.

Observation of patients shows that dibasol stimulates the nervous system depressed by pathological processes, not only by reason of its immediate action, but also after cessation of the medical treatment. A course of medical treatment with dibasol lasts 10-18 days; the dosage is 5 mg daily or every other day.

Study of the possibility of the use of dibasol for prophylactic purposes in professions associated with overexertion of the extremities merits attention.

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